NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

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EUROPE.

THE LUXEMBUR QUESTION.

LONDON. April 18-2, p. m .- Dispatches have been received which sta', that negotiations between the Governments of France and Prussia have been broken off.

BERLIN. April 18-Evening .- It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon is strengthening his forces and milits of posts on the frontier, and placing his artillery, on a war footing; that ambulances are being I arehased, and that the French reserves of 1808 will be called out on the ist of May next. It is reprewented that Prussia is also making active military

LONDON, April 88-Evening.-No further demands have yet been made upon Spain by the British Government in the case of the steamer Tornade, which still remains unsettled.

FRANCE. Fants, April 18.-Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in France.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. LIVERFOOL, April 18.-The National Steamship Company's steamer England, Capt. Grace, which left New York on the 6th list., has arrived at this port.

BREST, April 18-Noon.-The General Transatlantic Com pany's steamer Europe, Capt. Lemaire, which left New-York on the 6th of April, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon on the way to Havre.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 18-Noon.-The money market is quiet and steady: Consols, 91 for money. American securities epened as follows: Eric shares, 374; Illinois Centrals, 764;

Five-Twenty bonds (ex div.), 712.

Afternoon-American securities are quoted at this hour as follows: United States Five-twenty Bonds (ex-div-idend, 71); Eric shares, 37); Illinois Centrals, 76). Evening.—Consols closed at 902 for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five Twenties, ex-div., 71; Illinois Central shares, 76;

Eric Railway shares, 372.

Frankfort, April 18—Noon.—United States bonds open at 761 for the issue of 1862.

Evening.-United States bonds closed to day at 761. Condon, April 18-Noon.-Corn 18 firm at 43/ for Mixed Western. Sugar, 24/ per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. This quiet at £39 per tun for Linseed and Whale and £131 for Sperm. Seeds quiet at \$6/6 per cwt. for American Red Clover and 65/ for Calcutta Linseed. Iron, 62/ for Scotch Pig. Linseed Cakes, £9 10 per tun for thin oblong

Afternoon-Owing to the Easter helidays there will be to markets after to-day, until Monday. Sugar firm, but quiet, at 24/ per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. ANTWERP, April 18-Noon.-Refined Petroleum is quie

at 46 1-10 francs per bbl. Evening.-Reffued Petroleum has declined to 45f, 50c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18-Noon.-The Brokers' Circular re ports the total sales of cotton for the week at 51,000 bales, of which 16,000 were sold to speculators and exporters The market has been very heavy, and prices have de clined 12 id. on the week. The market to-day opens with centinued duliness, though without change in prices; Middling Uplands, 111d.; Middling Orleans, 112 w 12d. The sales to-day will be fling, probably not exceeding 3,000 or 4,000 bales. The Brokers' Circular gives as the total stocck of cotton to port and on shipboard, 796,000 bales, of which 441,000 are American. The market for Breadstuffs is firm; Wheat 13.9 for Milwaukee Red, and 14/3@14/6 for California White. Corn, 43/6. Barley, 4/10. Oats, 3/6. Peas, 45/ The provision market is generally without change. Pork, 17/6 & bbl.: Beef, 125/; Cheese, 60/; Lard, 50/6; Bacon 39/ The market for American produce is quiet and generally without change. Petroleum 1/ per gallon for Spirits, and 1/4 for Standard White. Rosin, 8/ per cwt. for Common and 16/ for Fine. Ashes, 34/ for pots, Tallow, 44/6. Spirits Turpentine, 37/.

Afternoon-The Cotton market is flat, prices have fallen fully id. since the noon report. Middling Uplands are

sow quoted at 11gd.

Evening-The cotton market has been inactive all day, and prices are nominal. The downward tendency con tinues. The following are the closing quotations: Mid fling Uplands, 114d.; Middling Orleans, 114d. The sales ached 8,000 bales. The breadstuffs market is firm. Wheat-No. 1 Red Milwaukee, 18/9; White California, 14/3@14/6, per cental. Corn—Mixed Western, 43/6, per quarter. Oats—3/6 per 45 is for Canadian and Ameri-Peas-Canadian, 45/ per quarter. Barley, 4/10 per 50 is. The Provision market is firm. Pork, 77/6.
Beef, 125/. Cheese—Middling, 60/ per cwt. Lard, 50/6.
Bacon, 39/ for Cumberland Cut. Petroleum—Spirits, 1/; Standard White, 1/4 per gallon. Rosin-Common Wilmington, 8/; Fine American, 15/ per cwt. Oils-Linseed and Whale, £39; Sperm, £131. Red American Clover Seed, 57; Calcutta Liuseed, 65/ per cwt. Ashes-Pots, 84/. Tallow, 44/6. Linseed Cakes, £9 10/ per tun. Spirits Turpentine, 37/. Iron-Scotch Pigs, 52/ per tun, mixed

FOREAGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION-MCCRACKEN AGAIN-THE RUS SIAN TREATY-VICTOR HUGO'S DRAMAS-THE TAILOR'S

Writing you a week ago, I remarked that a hitch had come in the Luxemburg coil. A flood of twilight has since been thrown on the subject, which makes the present hitch more plainly visible, if possible. Whether the train of negotiations will be resumed; what end they will arrive at; and what, accurately, has been their course-on these points we are as much in the dark as ever. In this darkness grow again gloomy anxieties and the old dread of a coming war. The French people, kept like children in the dark about their own affairs, are afraid like children in the dark-scared not by what they see, but by the conceived, imagined, possible, by the dangerous some thing unknown that may be shaded in this darkness. What makes the situation so much worse is a sus picion-grown almost to the quality of a conviction out of the events and incidents of the recent pastthat Napoleon and Rouher hardly see their way more clearly than the rest of us. I met yesterday with a passage in Motley's History of the United Netherlands, in that chapter where he is treating of negotiations between the battes and France, so curiously apropos of the actual condition that you must let me quote it here. Substitute "us" for "Netherland Statesmen," and change the tenses, and the story is told of us. "What lay upon the surface the Netherland Statesmen saw and pondered well. What lurked beneath they surmised as shrewdly as they could; but it was impossible, with plummet and fathom line ever in hand, to sound the way with perfect accuracy where the quicksands. the way with perfect accuracy where the quicksands are ever shifting, and the depth or shallowness of the course perpetually varying. It was not easy to discover the intentions of a GOVERNMENT WHICH DID NOT KNOW. ANOW ITS OWN INTENTION, and whose changing policy was controlled by so many hidden currents."

You will have read before this reaches you, Bismark's answer in the Berlin Parliament to Benning-

sen's interpollation on this Luxemburg business You would hardly think it satisfactory to France. It is

sen's interpellation on this Luxemburg business. You would hardly think it satisfactory to France. It is not. But Government "organs" here insist that it is; pay, that it is complimentary. How have the mighty ballen within a year or twe! You can measure the depth of the fall by imagining for a moment what would have been, in official journals, ten years ago, the real of insight committee, and then turning as it were to her, in an almost condescending way, patronizingly pats her on the back.

If year, folks feel the humiliation; they suffer as patriots in the cumulating humiliations of the Emperor. Nothing, great or small, has gone well with his Majesty of late. That star of his, in which he is said to—and a numerous public certainly did—have so great helping faith, looks now not fixed, but rather a talling star. Some go so far as to imagine that some of the items of his ill luck, like this, not to say failure, in the Luxemburg business, have been purposely brought on; that by a calculated working, through these humiliations, on national pride and patriotic vanity, he sims to overcome the popular aversion to his army organization plan, on the carrying out of which his mind and heart are set. Another and kindred inference from the humiliating situation in which he and the nation are, is that he will, must try to escape from it by war. War, too, would offer a temporary relief to his difficulties, with the internal situation, transposing his measy seat from either of the two horns of the donestic dilemma, from either of the two horus of the donestic dilemma,

between which he is tossed, to a bayenet. New France, 16 years, or half a generation old now since the Ossarean birth of the Empire, has outgrown the cong detal, and will seen take liberty, unless "glory" is given it. Now, whatever may be the liberal wishes of the Emperor, he does not dare to take men from among even the moderate Liberals as his Ministers for their execution. He can only as so far as he can for their execution. He can only go so far as he can persuade men like Ronher and Lavalette to keep him unwilling company; and even their slow, shuffling movement alarms the majority of that retrograde conservative majority which is one of

shuming movement analysis are majority which is one of the essential bases of his power, as a heaven-daring, earth-tearing, reckless pack.

What will be the upshot of this Luxemburg nego-tiation? Your correspondent is not cognizant of any one element helpful to the solution of this question that by the time this letter reaches you, will not be

what will be the upshot of this Likelinday regione element helpful to the solution of this question that, by the time this letter reaches you, will not be as well known to any intelligent Mr. Jones of Iowa, as to the best well-informed of newspaper or diplomatic letter-writers. But not to abdicate my office, I will give an opinion as is an opinion—none the worse for being nearly 300 years old, and for being eriginally uttered by a high French diplomatic personage in respect of France-Dutch negotiations that came to a failure in 1584. "Man proposes, but God disposes. We are frequently called on to observe that things have a great variety of times and terms."

[Since I borrow this from one of Mr. Mottey's works, let me open a generous parenthesis here to lend you some new solutions of the question of "Who is McCracken?" But first suffer a word respecting the extract from a private letter from Paris which you were permitted to publish in The Tribunc of March 21. The writer of that letter, whoever he may be, does gross injustice to poor George of Illinois. Primo, this George McC. was of Illinois; secundo, though poor of purse, and dirty of shirt, by misfortune, he showed no culpable poverty of spirit or dirtiness of soul. I sat at a most hospitable and well spread table the other evening, whereat sat better men, and among them an eminent, wise one. And there and then, somewhere between the Xeres and the Chateau something (I forget the label, but recollect the boaquel, what should come up in talk, as foulest weeds in richest soil, but the McCracken, delator McCracken, Johnson's court feel McCracken, delator McCracken, Johnson's court feel McCracken, delator muserous. A priori, a posteriori, internal, extrinsic, etc. I note a few of them, as brought forward by our whose name, if I could write it here, would carry authority with it—declared, in his opinion, "to be a myth." The supports in favor of this opinion are numerous. A priori, a posteriori, internal, extrinsic, etc. I note a few of them, as brought forward by our wise man, by Didsbury and others—noting them here duly, without the wine. No brutal, seoundrelly informer, lost, as his profession requires, to all self-respect, would, in the case, recur at the close of his delation to such droll naivete as to state that he was doing what "Respectable Americans" would not do—if he were signing his own name to the document. Having written himself an ass, as well as a scoundrel, he naturally puts the beastly burden on pseudonymous shoulders. There is no hopeless creature capable of such foulness and sham simplicity, nomed G. W. McC., who is "of New-York." The books of the office clerk at Menrice's Hotel, where Andrew's ostensible correspondent ostensibly dates his letter of delation, do not contain any unsettled bill for board and lodging against any individual of the name of G. W. McCracken. The letter signed G. W. McC. was probably written in America—certainly was not written by the degenerate offspring of any Mr. and Mrs. McCracken. Its publication as passing misfortane for honest men bearing that name, one of whom has lately put an advertisement in Galignani's newspaper to inform the world that he repudiates any associations of his person with that of a correspondent of the President of the United States. When I opened this parenthesis, I had in mind to summarily reproduce three of the apologetic explanations of Mr. Seward's responsibility for the letter of his signing, sent from the Department of State to Mr. Motley at McGracken's suggestion. But each one is worse than the other, though all were kindly meant, and are of high semi-official authority. My sense of the patriotic takes precedence here of my sense of duty as your reporter. Let me blush in silence.]

We are in receipt these four days of the Cable telegram ann

between Russia and the United States, bearing first on the Eastern, and then on other European and world questions, it is regarded as another in the series of Louis Napoleon's ill-luck—as another proof of his erroneous foreign policy. Considered in this sense, the treaty of cession connects pretty directly with Napoleon's primary and most fecund of, all his bungles: that false starting of his on the original false assumption that the United States must go to pieces under the blows of our civil war.which begat the Mexican policy and its not yet all delivered progeny of abortions, and with his idle diplomatic interference verbally in favor of, practically to the harsher treatment of, the insurgent Poles. It is harsher treatment of, the insurgent Poles. It is looked on as proof and consequence of his two-fold mistake in alienating the two natural political alies -Russia and the United States-and thro ing them into each others arms.

Per contro. So far as this Russo-American treat

of territorial bargain and sale is a manifestation of our patriotic (so-called) greed for more land and power of the immoral policy of absorbing all America, that our patriotic (so-called) greed for more land and power, of the immoral policy of absorbing all America, that is, of gobbling all weak neighbors, it furnishes encouragement and strength to the favorite Napoleonic Providential doctrine of "agglomeration."
The two persons in Europe who should be best content with Mr. Seward's treaty are Herr Bismarck and Junia Navideon. The two peoples who should The two persons in Europe who should be best content with Mr. Seward's treaty are Herr Bismarck and Louis Napoleon. The two peoples who should be saddest over it are the free peoples of Switzerland and Belgium. You at home will laugh when you learn that some here are counting on our Senate's rejection of the treaty on the ground that the waste square miles and the sixty thousand inhabitants "who know not their right hand from their left," and much cattle, of Russian America, will not be held worth the seven million dollars, as though we cared for millions: as though patriotism would approve voting twice the sum for a quarter as much territory measured off in the desert of Sahara. Is it not size greatness? Is it not national debt ditto blessing? Are we not very great, and blessed uncommon—and yet to grow in greenbacks and grace? For the first time since the coup detat, a drama of Victor Hugo's is suffered to be brought on the stage. Hernani is to be put in rehearsal at the Français, so soon as overseeing friends, named by the absent author, can decide upon the distribution of the parts among several first-class actors of that first theater of the world, all of whom are as ambitious as confident of their ability to fill the best parts as our old friend Bottom. Under the new permission for performing the dramas of the greatest dramatic French poet, the managers of several other theaters are preparing to revive other of Hugo's plays. This looks like liberalism, and though seeming at first to touch the theaters and their public only, is not to be overlooked in the hopefully growing eatalogue of recent "concessions to liberty."

On the other hand—and your correspondent reporter is not answerable for the contradiction—permission to perform a drama entitled La Guerre d'Amérique (our late Ciril Mar) has just been refused by the censorship; not because of the excess of liberal sentiments set forth therein—for these have been prudently pruned down; nor yet because og of its authors is a journalist who was an energetic, co

authors is a journalist who was an energetic, constant partisan of our right, and consequently eminently disagreeable to Government and its inspired journal-ists, partisans of the rebellion throughout the war. Ono, certainly not that. You may suess from till late next Autumn, and the close of the till late noxi Autumn, and the close of the Universal Exhibition, without stumbling on the reason by the Ceasors for their refusal. Here is is: "The whole sentiment of the drama being favorable to the cause of Liberty and Union, about which the war turned, and with which it triumphed, might be offensive to many of our foreign guests, who will be here to go to theater during the Exhibition this year; therefore—!" I assure you solemnly that this, and this only, is the reason which the Government censorship gives for its refusal.

The journeymen tailors have been on strike since last Monday noon. I was at their meeting on Sunday, where they decided on this measure by a nearly

where they decided on this measure by a nearly unanimous vote, after considerable discussion. The meeting was a very large one, two thousand strong, about as nearly as I could judge, by painstaking application of various tests. The loose estimate of five or six thousand, which you will find in the newspapers, is about only a convenienced. But these two thousand, on the whole, a femarkably well-looking, well-behaved company, spoke and acted for three times as many more. If their rights and wrongs, I cannot speak in detail. What was most observable was the spirit of fairness shown in the meeting; there was no railing against displayers, no waste abuse of the rich, no idle wordy revolting at their poorer condition. Next most observable was the quite practical faculty these Freworkmen showed of consulting together about their affairs, and acting in combination—and the second of the first two "meeting." In that most of them ever attended. Some of them, indeed, may affairs, and acting in combination—and of is, mind, at the second of the first two "meetings" that most of them ever attended. Some of them, indeed, may have remembered something of their practice as long ago as 1848. Another remarkable thing in this tailors, as in the late bronze-workers strike, is, that they are in communication and working sympathy with their fellow-workmen in England. All trades with their fellow-workmen in England. All trades are astir and organizing under this general workmens' movement. If a war, drowning aspirations for freedom in patriotic shouts, do not intervene, the general elections of 1899 will reveal grave good consequences of these strictly non-political workmens meetings and general preliminary exercises.

The following two master-bits on the actual "situation" in Spain, are well worth their translation from the Debats and the Revue Nationale to the columns of The Tribune. The Debats: "A Madrid dispatch announces the opening of the Cortes on March

30, by the President of the Council. The dispatch does not state the time for the dissolution of the Chamber and arrest and exile of its members. But that is an easily regulated matter of secondary importance." Now for the Kevae: "From 1834, the date of Isabella's accession to the throne, to 1862, Spain has had four Constitutions, 28 Parliaments, 47 Prime Ministers, and 529 Ministers with portfolios, 68 of whom were Ministers of the Interior. Each of these last has held office, on an average, for six months. The average term of office for the Finance Ministers in the past 10 years, has been two months."

The average term of office for the Finance Ministers in the past 10 years, has been two months."

The little Prince Imperful is getting slowly well. The stupidly anxious, repeated apearances of official and semi-official newspaper note-writers that he was already as good as well, have had for natural effect to provoke and encourage beine counter reports that the abscesses for which he has been operated are only symptoms of an incurable malady, signs of inherited bad blood, etc., etc.

A Japanese Tycoon, or something of that sort, is expected here to-day. We have already several princes, and ever so many more are looked for from Belgium, across the Rhine, the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the British Channel. Among Kings, we are promised, beside several European specimens, a small but pure black potentate from Africa. Wealthy delegates from the realms of American shoddy and petroleum are almost as common as the older, princely sort, and much silher in their unwonted way of life here. There are also scores of Commissioners, and Exhibitors, and "gentlemen of the press" of the American persuasion. American persuasion

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE JAMAICA MURDERS-LETTER FROM MRS, GORDON. In reply to numerous slanders, Mrs. Gordon has

In reply to numerous slanders, Mrs. Gordon has addressed the following letter to The Times:

Sir: Your report of the recent proceeeings at Market Drayton gives special prominence to certain statements touching the character of my late husband, G.W. Gordon. I did not wish to become his vindicator, feeling assured that time would do him justice: but I am urged by many friends, whose entreaties I can no longer resist, to protest against those assertions as utterly false and calumnious. As the widow of a man who was wrongfully put to death, I ask at your hands the insertion of this protest from me. and I would request the additional favor of your publishing the subjoined testimonial to his character, signed by persons whose reputation for integrity has never been questioned.

In a dispatch from Mr. Eyre to Mr. Cardwell, dated King's-house, January, 1806, to be found in the Blue Hook on the Januaica disturbances, entitled "Papers laid before the Royal Commission of Inquiry by Governor Eyre." the following paragraph appears at page 196 phragraph 4. "It is also well known out here, that Mr. Gordon was universally regarded as a bad man in every sense of the word. Reported to be grossly immoral and an adulterer, a liar, a swindler, dishonest, cruel, vindictive, and a hypocrite—such are the terms applied to the late G. W. Gordon, and I believe abundant proof might be adduced of all these traits."

"The undersigned, having resided in the island many

crite—such are the terms applied to the late G. w. Gardon, and I believe abundant proof might be adduced of all these traits."

"The undersigned, having resided in the island many years, and having had very considerable opportunities of knowing and forming an estimate of the late Mr. Gordon's character in his various relations, do hereby protest against the foregoing allegations as made by Mr. Eyre, and declare them to be atterly without foundation. Signed—James Phillipps, sen., Baptist missionary, Jamaica; William Andrews, attorney-at-law, Kingston, Jamaica; Savanala-Mar; James Bell; Alexander Fiddes, F.R.C.S. Edinburgh; Andrew Lyon, Common Councilman of the City and Parish of Kingston; Savanala-Mar; James Beott, M.R.C.S., England; Abraham Pinto, merchant; M. Bames, merchant; Robert Gordon, priest of the Church of England, Head Master of Welmer's Grammar School, Kingston."

One of my greatest consolutions in my present state of bereavement is my conviction of my husband sinnocence, and of the thorough aprightness of his character, and that one day these will be fully established.

I am, Sir, yours obediently, M. GORDON.

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE. The Times of India of March 13 states that the intelli gence received from Zanzibar now leaves no doubt of the death of Dr. Livingstone. The statement of an Arab. named Moosa, one of the heroic traveler's most trusty fo lowers, who with a few others of the expedition, returned to the East African coast in December, confirms the news that their leader was murdered. It would appear that Dr. Lavingstone had crossed Lake Nyassa about the middle of September last, and had advanced a few stages beyond its western shores, when he checomtered a herele of savages of the Mafile tribe. He was marching, as usual, ahead of his party, having nine or ten personal attendants, principally boys from Nassiek, immediately behind him. The savages are said to have set upon them without any provocation, and with very little warning. Dr. Livingstone's men fired, and before the smoke of their muske's had cleared away their leader bad fallen beneath the stroke of a battle-axe, and his men speedily shared the same fate. Moosa, who witnessed the encounter and the death-blow of his master from behind a neighboring free immediately retreated, and, succting the rest of the party, they field into the deep forest, and eventually made their way back to Lake Nyassa, was extended turned to the coast with a carrown. When the news of Dr. Livingstone's sad death reached Zansibar, the English and other European Consuls lowered their flags, an example which was followed by all the ships in the harbor, as well as by the Eultan. It may be worth while to remark that Dr. Livingstone himself had a strong presentment that he would never return from the expedition which has terminated thus disastrously; and this presentment the frequently expressed to the officers of Her Majesty's ship Penguin, who were the last Europeans he saw before starting for the interior. lowers, who with a few others of the expedition, returned sentiment he frequently expressed to the officers of Her Majesty's ship Penguin, who were the last Europeans he saw before starting for the interior.

ANNEXATION OF FILME WITH HUNGARY-MR. PULSZKY-

THE DIET. The separation of Finme from Croatia and its in orporation with Hungary had been decided upon. A political gathering was lately held at Rigicza, near Baja, on the Danube, in honor of Mr. Pulszky, who, after an exile of nearly 18 years, has recently been allowed to return to his own country. A vast concourse of people welcomed him. Mr. Peiszky has taken no active part in politics since his return, but he is well known to be a decided supporter of the policy of Deak and his Minis-

decided supporter of the policy of Deak and his similaries.

In the Upper House of the Diet April 3, the resolution of the Lower House adopting in effect the report of the Committee of 67, was unimously agreed to.

The Government will introduce as soon as possible during the present session bills on naturalization, on civil equality before the law, the equal rights of all religious confessions, and the regulation of all feudal questions connected with landed property.

APPREHENSION OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL. It would seem that the Swiss Government has taken alarm at the recently published treaties constitu-ting the military unity of Germany. These apprehen-sions are founded on the following facts: the Baden Railsions are founded on the following facts: the Baden Rai way, which forms an uninterrupted line from Manheim t Lake Constance, passes through the Cantons of Bâlevill and Schaffhausen; and by the terms of the Treaty of 1853, regulating the conditions on which the line is to be worked, it is stipulated that this railway may be employed for the transport of Federal troops, giving a righ of way across Swiss territory; the same right of way across the territory of Baden being granted to Swistroops. In this treaty the neutrality of Baden and Switzerland forms a part of the mutual engagements of the two States, but this engagement is inconsistent will the treaty of Prussia with the Grand Duchy, which obliges the latter to take share in Prussia's quarrels, and thus, on behalf of her ally, Baden might claim the right to move troops across the Swist territory, which would constitute a violation of the neutrality of Switzerland. On the other hand, the refusal of Switzerland to allow this might involve an unpleasant collision with Prussia the other hand, the Pensai of Switchism with Prusai So the Federal Council are much troubled on this knot point, and have referred it to the political department the reported on. be reported on.

CANADA.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT-RIFLEMEN GOING TO EN-GLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. MONTREAL, April 18.-French journals are indig nant at the Ministers of the Canadian Government re-maining about the royal palace in England, when their maining about the royal palace in England, when their presence is required in Canada to look after the interests of their constituents. It is said that the Liberal party will have a large majority in the new local Legislature. The new government under confederation is almost certain to be a coalition administration. Mesars, McDougal, Blair, and Howland will be offered scats if they are disposed to continue in office. The Government has determined to send 12 of the best marksmen among the Canadian Volunteers to the next meeting at Wimbledon, England. A large number of families have left St. Hyacinthe and Chambly for the United States. The fee in the St. Lawrence is fast disappearing, and it is supposed that the river will be open to-morrow.

SOUTHERN DESTITUTION.

STARVATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

OF TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 18 .- The Governor estimates that 100,000 people in South Carolina have not tasted meat in 30 days. The destitution is great, and several cases of starvation are reported. The registration ral cases of starvation are reported. The registration of voters will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of persons report themselves who are qualified to act as Registers, few having done so yet. Northern advices received here indicate a considerable emigration of farmers from New-England, New-York, and Pennsylvania. The statement that The South Carolinian has been sold to Beverly Nash, as a negro organ, is false. It is still edited and owned by F. G. De Fontaine.

A LITERARY SWINDLER. TRINGHAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

New-Orleans, April 18 .- A fellow, calling himself Darling, has been swindling the members of the New-Orienns and Memphis press, representing himself as a correspondent of The Clereland Plaindealer and Cincinnal Commercial

WASHINGTON.

THE AMCURNMENT POSTPONED TO SATURDAY-THE NOMINATIONS AND REJECTIONS—THE MEXICAN OUTSTION BEFORE THE SENATE-A PROPOSITION WOR INTERPERENCE DEPRATED—EQUAL RIGHTS IN NEW-JERSBY-THE BROOKLYN AND SELMA

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 18, 1867. Immediately after the Senate went into Executive session to-day, the question of again extending the session was taken up. The general sentiment of the Senate was to adjourn to-morrow, but after quite a protracted debate, it was decided to extend it to Satarday, with the understanding that they would certainly adjourn on that day. It appears that there are some revenue appointments in Pennsylvania and a few in Wisconsin that there is no hope of filling, the Senate having rejected some 10 or 12 persons in each of the districts. The districts in Pennsylvania are the First (Sam. Randall's), the Fourth (Kelley's), and the Ninth (Thad. Stevens's). The President continues to send nominations which are exceedingly obnoxious to the Senate and also the members of Congress from those districts. It is understood that the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day reported adversely on the case of Gen. Herron, recently nominated as United States Marshal for Louisiana Charges of serious character were preferred against him, and the Committee could not consistently report otherwise. All the facts in the case will be laid before the Senate, and the matter will be finally disposed of to-morrow. The case of Mr. Raymond was again under consideration to-day, and the Senate refused to adopt the report of the Committee, that no vacancy exists in the Austrian mission. The question of confirmation was then discussed up to the hour of adjournment, without reaching any result. A motion will be made to-morrow to lay the nomination on the table, which will probably be carried. Both Senators from New-York are in favor of confirming him, but the present indications are that they will be unable to get him through. It seems to be settled that Mr. Franklin will be rejected for the Naval Office. Both the Scuators from New-York are opposed to him. The other nominations are still delayed, and the chances are that they, too, will fail. The nomination of Cake as Collector of Philadel-

phia, was to-day confirmed by a vote of 22 to 8. Yeatman, as Postmaster at Cincinnati, was to-day reected. The published report that he had been dis posed of yesterday was premature. The name of Alexander T. Crawford as Collector of the First District: Pennsylania, was again sent to the Senate today, but was not acted upon. Senator Johnson's resolution, providing that the

United States should offer their mediation to the belligerents in Mexico, with a view to restore peace honorable to both sides, was taken up to-day in Executive session of the Senate. As far as can be learned, Senator Johnson supported the resolution with a prepared speech, and Senator Sumner spoke at some length in favor of it. Senator Fowler then offered a substitute setting forth that since the United States had not thought proper to interfere in the war in Mexico while the French were there, and its interference might have been of some advantage; and, since the Mexicans have shown the courage and determination to defend the independence of their country, and had succeeded in expelling the foreign invader, it was the sense of the Senate that this was no time to interfere in Mexican affairs, and that the people of the United States had full confidence in the manner in which the Mexican people should treat their prisoners of war. Separor Chandler spoke against the resolution, and was followed by Senator Morton, who took the ground that Maximillan, being nothing else than a fillibuster in Mexico, the United States could be interfere in his behalf, just as they would not interfere to save Walker or Narcieco Lopez; that, beside, Maximilian, soon after his arrival in Mexico, issued a murderous and barbarous decree, ordering all Mexicans who would not support him to be shot within 24 hours after capture. Among them Major-Generals and other officers of high rank and acwledged worth were shot for the pretended crime of defending their country and their firesides. That the United States did not then interfere to prevent this wholesale murder and assassination, in which women and children were included, and that, therefore, it would not be becoming for them to interfere now, when the fillibuster and murderer is reduced to extremities: that it would, beside, be undignified for the Government to interfere in favor of a party which, in all probability, has by this time been subdued, certainly long before the mediation could reach Mexico; that the United having altogether ignored Maximilian and the Empire from the beginning, they could not now, if they had any regard for consistency, acknowledge Maximilian's rule as a Government, and interfere in his favor with his enemies. This speech of Senator Morton embraced many other points, and it is said produced such an effect as to induce Senator Johnson to withdraw his resolution, as a defeat seemed certain if it were pressed to a direct vote. In the course of a debate it was stated by one of the friends of the resolution that Maximilian was not responsible for the bloody decree by which the black flag was raised in Mexico, and he supported his assertion by reading a letter from a European minister that the decree in question was signed by Maximilian under compulsion of the French. It is said this explanation did not seem quite satisfactory, as the French had disclaimed all responsibility on the subject. The result of the debate was decided against any interference in behalf of Maximilian and his followers; and an expression of confidence in the ability of the Mexican people to deal with their prisoners of war accord-

ing to the law of nations.

There is a movement on foot in New-Jersey to organize the people in every Senatorial and Legislative District throughout the State, for the purpose of instructing candidates for the Legislature to favor a platform of equality before the law, and striking the word " white" from the State Constitution. Senator Summer to-day sanctioned the movement as follows: To my mind, it is clear that a Constitution with the word 'white' is not republican in form. The discriminating word should be expunged at once. Thaddeus Stevens has also written a letter, in which he says: "New-Jersey would disgrace her sister Republics should she leave the word 'white' in her Constitution."

On motion of the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts of New-York, Henry C. Cram, esq., of that city, was yesterday admitted to practice in the United States Sapreme Court. Col. J. D. Potter of Charleston, S. C., was also admitted, on motion of Clinton Rice, esq.

The Imperial Japanese troupe, a body of acrobats and magicians now performing in this city, were re-

ceived by the President to-day, and by him shown through the Executive Mansion. It will be remembered that a year or two since a

robbery of about \$175,000 was committed in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and that a naval paymaster and other officers were dismissed from the service in consequence. Other persons have since been suspected, and the details to ascertain their complicity have been carefully and reticently worked up by Marshal Murray and his detectives, aided by Col. Wood of the Secret Service of the Treasury Depart-York, and are now here in charge of Marshal Murray and Col. Wood, accused of the robbery, or of complicity therein. It is stated that these three men have been doing business for some time past as brokers in Wall-st. under assumed names, and that one of them has served a short time in the Penitentiary since the commission of the robbery. Every effort has been made on behalf of the Government to learn the whereabouts of the stolen funds, but

further facts are withheld for prudential reasons. The Treasury Department to-day received addi-

tional particulars concerning the Selma National bank robbery, and still more facts to excite suspi cions of unfair dealing on the part of the bank officers. Gen. Swayne of the Freedmen's Bureau, who was ordered to take charge of the bank, became convinced of the complicity of the bank President, and at once arrested him. He subsequently made his escape, and had not been retaken. It has been ascer-

tained that the Government will not be a loser for this alleged defalcation.

XLTH CONGRESS. SENATE (EXTRA SESSION). WASHINGTON, April 18.

The Senate, immediately after prayer, and the eading of yesterday's journal, went into Executive

After some time spent in Executive session the doors were opened for a short-time, when Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) cailed up his resolution further extending the time for the adjournment of the session sine die until Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Hi.) opposed the proposed extension, and wanted to adjourn to-day.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) remarked it was impossible to adjourn to-day, as there was important business on the table which would occupy them until 4 o'clock.

The Senate agreed to extend the fime of adjournment antil Saturday by the following vote.

antil Saturd	ne, Roman ; De	wing Note.	ie ; Johnsomtes,
6.34	1	EAS.	
Anthony, Cattell, Cragin, Davis, Dixon,	DooLITTLE, Fees nices, Fawler, Fredlinghuysen, Hariau,	Henderson, Howe, Jahnson, Morgan, Morrill (Me.),	Morton, Nyr. Patringson, Teun. Pomeroy. Samuer-20.
TOTAL STREET	many likely they was	FATE.	
Chandler, Cole, Conkilng. Drake,	Mornil (Vt.), Patterson (N.H. Ramsey,	Stewart, Thayer,), Tipton, Trambull,	VAN WINKLE, Wade, Yates—15.
	e again went in	to Executive	session.

MR. SEWARD'S LAND AGENCY. THE SECRETARY WANTS BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Washington correspondent of The Boston Post, elegraphs as follows:

since my dispatch of Monday last, stating that another international land purchase was on the tapis at the State Department. I have been evalled to learn with accuracy the following in relation thereto. From the time of the advent of the Derby administration to power in England down to the present day, negotiations have been pending between the Colonial Secretary of Great Britain and the State Department for the purchase by the United States of a large portion of British America. Mr. Seward's propositions have been to buy up all of that tract of the British Possessions lying west of the longitude of the Mississippi River, thus giving to this country unbroken right of way to the newly acquired territory of Russian America. Notwithstanding these negotiations have been pending so long, it is only of late that they may be said to have reached a point where even the preliminary treaty could be named. One of the prominent difficulties encountered was the question of including Vancouver's Island in the transfer, Her Majesty's Government desiring to retain that point for a naval station. More recently, the English Government, through Lord Stanley, has met the proposal to purchase with renewed interest, and one of the prominent desideratums put forward by Secretary Seward has been a proposition to make our Alabama claims, in some degree, one of the offsets to the purchase money hereafter to be determined. Not one word of these negotiations has yet been permitted to example the State Denartment, and it is supposed that Secretary Seward relies greatly upon the success of the Russo-American treaty to insure the ratification of this approaching bargain with Great Britain. The former territory would be literally left out in the cold unless the intermediate tracts became our own. Since my dispatch of Monday last, stating that another

THE SECRETARY WANTS LOWER CALIFORNIA. The Hartford Courant of yesterday says:

The Hartford Courant of yesterday says:

It is reported that the next tract of land upon which Mr. Secretary Seward will try his new fledged power of annexation will be Lower California. Mr. J. Ross Browne, who has a happy faculty of stripping all the subjects which he treats of their thorns, and of making them exhibit only their roses, is now exploring the region, with the view of making such a report as will favor the Secretary's policy. As soon as Maximilian is well out of Mexico, or perhaps before, a strong pressure for the cession of this rocky peniusula will be brought to bear upon the Juarez Government. The demand to be made will include both sides of the mouth of the Rio Colorado, in order to give Arizona a port on the Gulf of California. Of course, Mexico is to receive a compensation for this loss of territory in the shape of some millions of hard cash—which, it is supposed, will be very acceptable to the needy Liberal Government of that country. Mr. Seward will buy up the whole hemisphere, from the glaciers of Greenland to the volcances of Terra del Fuego, if he only lives long enough and the credit of the Nation holds out.

THE FISHERIES.

TROULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. ST TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

The following circular to fishing ports has just been

It is represented to the Department that vessels licensed for the fisheries frequently return from the voyage, for the fisheries frequently return from the voyage, having aboard a residue of the salt taken at the comhaving aboard a residue of the voyage, which they desire to the company to the voyage, which they desire to the voyage, which they desire to the company to the voyage, which they desire to the company to the voyage, which they desire to the voyage, the voyage, the voyage to the voyage, the voyage to the voyage, the voyage to the voyage. having aboard a residue of the sait taken at the commencement of the voyage, which they desire to the of the shore in completing the curing of the fish taken by the vessel. This sait is understood to be frequently saturated with moisture from the fish, or otherwise rendered of no value, except for the purpose specified, and the Department sees no reason why, under such circumstances, permission may not be given, under proper restrictions, to use such sait on shore. Collectors are therefore authorized to grant special permits, upon application, to enable such remaining portions of sait to be landed without forfeiture of the bond given under the regulations of September 17, 1866; but the privilege can only be claimed by a vessel at the port from which the sait was taken, and where the bond is filed; and Collectors will be required to exercise great vigilance to satisfy themselves that no fraud is perpetrated or attempted, but that the sait is in fact used only in curing the fish taken by the vessel landing the sait. The bond given when the sait was first taken will not be canceled until all such residue has been used, or the duty upon it paid. The evidence to cancel the bond must be in conformity with the regulations of taken will not be canceled until all such-residue has been used, or the duty upon it paid. The evidence to cancel the bond must be in conformity with the regulations of September last, above referred to, and filed within the time limited by the bond. Collectors must exercise a careful discrimination, issuing no permits and canceling no bonds unless satisfied that there has been good faith throughout. The oath and bond given upon the entry of the salt for withdrawal from bond for the purpose specified, will be in the form appended hereto.

H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

BY TREMUNAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 18.-The following motions

were heard:

No. 14, Original. The State of Mississippi agt. Edwin M. Stanton et al. On motion of Mr. Walker, leave was granted to file a bill.

No. 195. Ryan, Administrator, &c., agt. Thomas.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

No. 161. Schleisinger et al, appellants, agt. United States.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 164. The Town of Mineral Point, plaintiff in error.

No. 164. The Town of Mineral Point, plaintiff in error, agt. Lee.—Cause submitted.

No. 442. Pico et al. appellants, agt. the United States.—Appeal docketed and dismissed.

No. 166. Schooner Hampton and cargo, prize, agt. United States.—Argued.

No. 168. Deris Lessee, plaintiff in error, agt. Croy et al.—Argument commenced; concluded on Monday.

Adjourned to Monday.

GOURT OF CLAIMS.

Samuel Norris agt. the United States.—This cause was argued by Mr. Denver for the claimant, and by Mr. Weed, the Assistant Solicitor, for the United States.—This cause was argued on domurrer by Mr. Weed, the Assistant Solicitor for the United States.—This cause was argued on domurrer by Mr. Weed, the Assistant Solicitor for the United States, and by Mr. Peck and Mr. Hughes for the claimants. licitor for the United States, Hughes for the claimants. Adjourned till Monday next, the 22d instant.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS. TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 18.-The Senate to-day con-

firmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Wm. C. Snyder, Fulton, Ill., Charles K. Landis, Vineland, N. J., Walter Barber, Susquehannah Depot, Penn.; Mr. L. Blair, Hyde Park, Penn.; John S. Hill, New Philadelphia, Ohio, G. Ashunan Miller, Huntington, Penn.
Collector Penn.
Collector of Internal Reseauct—Wm. M. Wiley, Ninth District Penn-

a. mor of Internal Recense-John Van Lear, Fourth District Mary

land.

To be Major of the 16th Infinitry—Thomas W. Sweener.
Collector of Gustoms—Joseph W. Coke, Philadelphia.
Receiver of Public Moneys—Theodore W. Morse of Wisco
Kenopha, Wil.
Register of Land Office—Authory W. Paulkner, Monroe, La.
United States Surveyor-General of Colorado and Utah—Wm.
sing of Pennsylvan is.

The Senate rejected the following nominations:

Collector of Internot Revenue—James S. Watson, Fourth District of Pennsylvania, Charles F. Lansing, Fifth District of Missouri.

Assessors of Internot Revenue—William M. Lewis, Second District of udians; Robert B. Patterson, Ninth District of Pennsylvania.

Surveyor of Customs—John R. Findley, at Philadelphia.

Agent of the Pennes Indiana—George A. Hawley of Allssouri.

Collector of Customs—James F. Webb, Eastern District of Mary-

and.
Naval Officer—C. J. Bidweil, at Philadelphia.
Postmonters—Kdward O'Rrica, New Castle, Fa.; Thomas H. Testman Incinnati, Henry Reeve, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE ONEIDA CONFERENCE.

UTICA, N. Y., April 18.—The Annual Oneida Confer ence is now in session in this city. It is largely attended, and the proceedings are full of interest. Bishop Kingsley presides. A Sunday School Teachers' Institute is being held in the First Presbyterian Church. Messrs. Ralph Wells and R. G. Pardee of New York, J. H. Kellogg of Troy, and other noted Sunday-school men, are present.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN OPEN. BY TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. TROY, April 18.—Lake Champlain is open, and the

steamers commenced their teknist flibe to-day.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION. THE MISSISSIPPI AND GEORGIA INJUNCTIONS

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES SURPREME COURT YESTERDAY. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENIC

WASHINGTON, April 18,-The Injunction cases were to-day again brought before the Supreme Court. The proceedings were as follows:

Mr. Robert J. Walker-If the Court please for my colleague, Judge Sharkey, and myself, I now ask leave to file a bill in behalf of the State of Mississippi against the Secretary of War, the General of the United States Army, and Gen. Ord. We have of course made the bill conform

to the decisions of the Court. I believe it is precisely

similar to the bill already filed in the case of Georgia.

We now ask for permission of the Court to file it. The Chief-Justice-It may be filed.

Mr. Charles O'Conor-If your Honors please, in the

ase of the State of Georgia, having given notice of a motion for an injunction, we beg that it may be placed on the Calendar, so that in course on the next motion day, it may be heard if the convenience of the Court will per-

The Attorney-General-May it please your Honors, up 1 sion that it is my duty to appear in the case in my official capacity. It is a duty that I would not seek, but it is one that I cannot avoid, and upon examining the bill I have made up my mind that the proper course for me to take in the first place is, to move this Court to dismiss the bill of the State of Georgia, and also that of the State of Mississippi, upon the ground of a want of jurisdiction in this court. I advised the gentlemen this morning that I would male such a motion. Indeed, I have handed them notice of it, and the only matter now to be arrayed is the time at which the Court will hear it. In the notice of the motion I have designated Friday (to-morrow) week as the day on-which I shall be ready to take up the motion. I understand from the opposite counsel that that day will suit them.

Mr. Walker—Do you make the motion in both caret. sion that it is my duty to appear in the case in my official

understand from the opposite counsel that that day will suit them.

Mr. Walker—Do you make the motion in both cases!

The Attorney-General—In both cases, it is the same motion. The case of the State of Georgia is first, however.

Mr. O'Conor—These motions are of a character that involve essentially the same questions, and can very conveniently, I suppose, be heard together in any order that the Court may direct, and any order will be agreeable to me and to my associates. The time designated by the Attorney-General is the same that we designated on our part, and if the suggestion which he has made be agreeable to the Court, we may be understood, if that is of any importance, as agreeing to it.

The Attorney-General—I only propose, and I think that will be quite enough at one time, to discuss the question of Jurisdiction on the motion to dismiss the bill. That, in effect, however, will bring up the whole case.

The Chief-Justice—The motion for an injunction could not be heard unless the Attorney-General appeared and waived the regular notice. A motion to dismiss can be heard at any time. Each motion necessarily involves the other. The Court will comply with the suggestion made by counsel, and fix the hearing of the motion to dismiss the bill for Friday week, the 26th inst. We will make that order.

Mr. O'Conor—I beg leave to say that we entirely concar

by counsel, and fix the hearing of the motion to dismiss the bill for Friday week, the 26th inst. We will make that order.

Mr. O'Cenor—I beg leave to say that we entirely concur in the view taken, that either of these motions necessarily involve identically the same matter, but I presume our motion for an inquaction may go upon the calendar.

The Chief-Justice—Certainly.

Mr. O'Conor—We must show the Court that we are regular, according to the practice, in moving it.

The Chief-Justice—The motion can be made, but you are aware that it is necessary to give notice. The Attorney-Concret may write it, however.

Mr. O'Conor—I latte mose conform to the rules of practice and the direction of the Court.

Mr. Walker—I understand, then, if the Court please, that the Attorney-General is willing to hear these two cases together as they involve the same question. We would enter the same notion for an injunction that is entered in the other cases with the consent of the Court.

The Chief-Justice—Certainly the motion may be entered. If it is understood that the two cases are to be heard together, the Court will consider them as one case, and hear two counsel on each side of the motion.

Mr. O'Conor—I confess somewhat of regret at the determination, that but one counsel can be heard for the State of Georgia. It has been hoped that two might be heard.

The Chief-Justice—The Court have considered that matter, and think that as but a single question is involved, the ordinary rule must be cuforced.

Mr. O'Conor—I to happens, if the Court please, that these cases are separate, and conducted by different counsel, and with a different policy as to the determination of the Court.

Leave was granted to file the bill.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE, April 18.—A colored mass meeting was held here last night. Five thousand freedmen were present, and resolved to affiliate with the Republican party, and claim for colored men the right to hold office and sit on juries.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

and white speakers. Resolutions were adopted affiliating with the Radical party, and demanding the right for blacks to sit on juries, hold office, and ride in the street cars. The meeting adjourned at a late hour. Most of the colored persons present were armed, and a great number of shots were fired into the air after the adjournment.

SO UTH CAROLINA. COLORED SCHOOL EXAMINATION-THE KINGSTREE

JAIL MURDERERS ACQUITTED. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18 .- A public examination of the Saxton Colored School, under the charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, was held this afternoon. The audience was mostly colored, and overwhelmingly large. Among the whites present were Judge Magrath, Gens. Sickles and Scott, and their staffs, Collector Mackey, District-Attorney Corbin, several ministers of different churches, and representatives

of the press.

The trial of the persons indicted for murder, on account of alleged carelessness resulting in the bara-ing of the Kingstree Jail, with 20 prisoners, some months ago, has been concluded in Kingstree by the acquittal of the accused.

IMPRISONMENT FOR NON-PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES PROHIBITED.

Gov. Orr having instructed all sheriffs not to arrest my delinquent in a tax execution, unless proof of fraud is shown, Gen. Sickles embodies the instructions in a circular order, which thus concludes: "The instructions of the Governor will be carejuly observed by sheriffs and all other officers, Sheriffs or other officers charged with the execution of process for the collection of taxes, will be required to report to the commanding officer of the post in which their duties are performed, the names of all parties imprisoned for the non-payment of taxes, the amount of tax due, and the amount of costs and fees, together with the evidence showing that he or she is fraudulently concealing property or withholding money belonging to him or her." Post-commanders will see that the requirements of this circular are observed." is shown, Gen. Sickles embodies the instructions in

GEORGIA. BY TREESTAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SAVANNAH, April 18 .-- A mass meeting of citizens was held this evening, and was addressed by ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, who was the only speaker, and spoke for an hour-and-a-half, advising submission to the Military bill, as the best alternative left for the people of the South.

MISSISSIPPI. OPINIONS OF GOV. HUMPHREYS-WHAT HE INTENDS From Our Special Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., April 12, 1867. I have just had an interview with Gov. Humphreys, and the gentleman himself is not disposed to deny an impression that he is the representative par ex-

phreys, and the gentleman himself is not disposed to deny an impression that he is the representative par excellence of the most reactionary spite of the Rebellion He thinks the Military bill the manilest actyet performed by the North, and he has always had a greater respect for the open hostlity of the Radicals than the precarious friendship of their rivals of the North. But he declares that he is restrained from cooperation under the bill by his oath to support the existing Constitution of the State. He says he shall make no resistance, and counsel other to make none, and on election day he will aid the military to preserve order.

Although indiviaually opposed to the policy of the bill, which, in his opinion, threatons nothing but agrarianism confiscation, and ruin to the proprietaries of the South fevan Southern demagogues wiii be tempted, he says, to lend a hand to the work of corruption) he thinks it the only course left to the whites to go in and counteract as long as possible the fate of disfranchisement and humiliation. The negre vote may be controlled within prudent bounds at the lirst two elections. After that, demagogues Northern and Southern, will push them to a division of lands—the great idea that has possessed the negro mind since first suggested by Yankees during the war. It was not a little surprising to hear the Governor add that alsthough he know he could not, he shall nevertheless aftempt to register. The thought of perjury did not seem to trouble the arch recalcitrant. In his opinion seventenths of the people of Mississippi are awaiting with more or less hope the injunction of the bill. The other three, tenths are indefferent, because incredulous of the ability of the court to withstand Congress any how.

It is very plain that Gov. Humplreys will do all in his power to resist the Congressional or any other plan of reconstruction. He is in himself an incarnation of ingers ing bitterness; yet it is his opinion that the rising generation are ten times more hostile than their parents. Whatever